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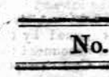

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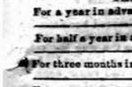

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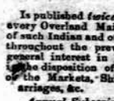

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,

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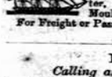

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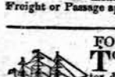

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Recreations of a Country Parson	2	12
Hurley's Lectures on Organic Nature	2	0
Rachel Noble's Experience. By B. Edwards	2	12
Brownlow's Sketches of the American Secession.	6	0
Bowman's Sunshine and Clouds in morning of life	2	4
Fowler's Tekse for Talkers	2	12

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee. New Edition, by post.

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—On Cultivating the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Melangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 14 Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION:—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. GASSELEE, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. T. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

16th April 1863.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs.	28
Do.	Do.	best ,,	,,	36
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,,	36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	,,	40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	,,	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			,,	32
Do.	Do.	Do.	,,	35
Do.	Do.	best	,,	38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,,	40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	,,	45
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	,,	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs.	8
Do. 8 ,,	Do.	,,	15
Do. 1 ,,	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,,	14
Do. 8 ,,	Do. do.	,,	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hakel Sticks, Peel'd Oak, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.	,,	3 12
Do. Youth's do.	,,	2 12
Do. do. do.	,,	1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	,,	11 0
Do. Malacca do. do.	,,	8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	,,	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	,,	3 8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2¾ in., each	Rs.	10 0
CUPBOARD.		
STRAIGHT; *To screw on Plate.* CUT; *To let in Flush.* 2½ & 2¾ in. ea.	,,	10 0
BOX OR CHEST. 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each	,,	11 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¾, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each	,,	14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks	Rs.	175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2¼	deep	each	Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7½	,, 4½	,, 3	,,	,,	,,	20 0
No. 1	— 8½	,, 5½	,, 3½	,,	,,	,,	21 0
No. 2	— 9½	,, 6	,, 3½	,,	,,	,,	23 0
No. 3	— 10½	,, 6	,, 4	,,	,,	,,	25 0
No. 4	— 12	,, 7	,, 5	,,	,,	,,	28 0
No. 5	— 13	,, 8	,, 5½	,,	,,	,,	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	,, 9½	,, 6¼	,,	,,	,,	28 0
No. 3	—17½	,, 10½	,, 7¼	,,	,,	,,	33 0
No. 4	—19	,, 12¼	,, 7¾	,,	,,	,,	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9¼	wide, 8¼	deep	each	Rs.	28 0
No. 3	—16½	,, 12½	,, 11	,,	,,	,,	30 0
No. 6	—23½	,, 16½	,, 16½	,,	,,	,,	45 0

FLAT TIMBER BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	each	Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA LEATHER DESPATCH ditto.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES and Musical Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

And warranted fresh and good.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS for present sowing. A collection of twelve handsome varieties, viz. Convolvulus

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 25th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 10 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	65 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, London & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	122 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
ort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share.	Rs. 11,800 p. sh.
Hydrostlic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,900 pm. p.
Esplanade Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	[share. Rs. 11,900 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockjl Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Tarootie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36	}	99½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Cheribs	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 2 3
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208
Bar Silver	" 100½
Gold Leaf	" 16 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s.	6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 5s.	0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s.	0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	} No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (24th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 595 to 597
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 500 to 502
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 500 to 502
New Oomrawtee	" 455 to 460
New Compta	" 465 to 470
New Dharwar Sanguined	" 555 to 560
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 445 to 455
New Veeravul	" 450 to 465
New Khandeish	" 435 to 445
New Poratchee	" 455 to 470
New Accota	" 470 to 475
New Omrawtee	" 455 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,695.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-13 to 6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "	7-5 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black " and White)	32 to 33
	37 to 38
Niger "	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	3 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	on Demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s.	11½. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or Proceeds of Securities by sale ¾ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¾ per cent.

Office Hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—6, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool.
(Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool.
(Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rup.
"	4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	3 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland	On demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be expected with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKES, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	3 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 Month's sight ..... 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank of other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Do.	on Demand do.	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¾ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee
Do.	4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Do.	3 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Do.	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Do.	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand		1s.	11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¾ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th June 1862.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 23	Old England	Bulman	Liverpool 23 Feb.
	Lezard	Rabere	Bordeaux 28 Nov.
	Atiet Rahsman	Jones	Calcutta 26 April.
24	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Suez 12 and Aden 18 June.
	Louisa	Seawcroft	London 5 March.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per French Barque *Lezard*, from Bordeaux.—Put into the Mauritius for repairs having been dismasted.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
June 24	Salsette (s)	King	Aden and Suez.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Wellington*, G. Ditchburne, bound to London obtained her port clearance yesterday.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	Vessels.	Stations.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	
3.	Dalhousie	
4.	Goolanar	
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	
8.	Hornet (s.) Dayman	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide Jardine	April 21
743	Art Union, Morrison.	April 10
700	Birkby, Purdy.	April 29
750	Chapman, Harland.	
710	Colquhoun, Hall.	
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
890	Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	
939	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M. St. Assaye.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	April 9
774	Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1036	Marian Moore, Moore.	
814	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
956	Preston, Meffett.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—Remington & Co.	
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
1017	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie—W. Nicol & Co.	April 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.	
994	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.—Killick, Nixon & Co.	May 5
639	Barbara.	March 24
669	Celana, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 30
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1303	Flying Venus, Abercrombie, E. Bates & Co.	
1328	Hahneman, Phillips.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham.	
819	Harry Paddington, Richardson.—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.	
985	Margaret Faulkner.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
982	Princess Somawatty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
999	Remington, Leisk—Remington & Co.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.—Stossiz, Prieger & Co.	
939	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	April 23
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 19
983	Tangier.	April 23
1173	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1005	Brechin Castle, Wilday—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
933	Dhrumbha, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 23
1075	Childersbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1325	Karoolydon Watt.	April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	
1343	Levant, Ferrar—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 21
1057	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 20
1459	Rennoch, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tiver, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF.

627	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1127	Lady Franklin, Davis.	April 23

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798	Amity, Stetson.	Jan. 27
893	Congress, Duckwater.	Feb. 7
1355	Englishman, Hardwick.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
816	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	March 12
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	March 8
1155	Sabino.	April 14
1246	Sirocco.	March 9
705	Southern Rights.	April 19
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	Feb. 7
1023	Wandering Jew, Emmet.	

FROM SYDNEY.

830	Fairlie, Stephens.	

FROM SWATSEA VIA ADEN.

950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Hayward, Robinson.	Feb. 16

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334	Crusader.	
1047	Exzine.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	(put back.)
460	Chasley.	
830	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780	Man'ius.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

980	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	May 2
549	City of Edinburgh, Solea—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 10
934	Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 6

FROM CLYDE VIA GALLE.

538	Chebuba (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	May 15

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM MELBOURNE.

1422	Blue Jacket.	May 21
1235	Tornado.	May 2

FROM CALCUTTA.

879	Alice Maud—S. Tyrejee & Co.	(missing) March 7
930	Arnoon Agar (s.)	June 15
	Clymene,	
	Day Dream,	
1440	Eliza (s)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
998	Esmeralda (s.)	
	Good Success.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	
620	Hydaree.	May 22
804	Joshua.	
681	Mary Ann.	
942	Miriam—Lawrence & Co.	April 22
419	Ophir	May 22,
	Orissa (s), Parish—P. and O. Co.	
559	Punjaub.	April 27
	Rohamanee.	April 17
896	Seen Shah.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	
1022	Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FROM MOOLMEIN.

633	Faize Allum.	
961	Monsiahaha,—Morgan.	April 29
592	Princess Royal—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25
375	Rebecca Shepherd, (s) Somers.	May 22
698	Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co.	April 15

FROM RANGOON.

595	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Wilkie.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh.	
657	Elinor, Howdan.	April 18
364	James Furle, Wilson.	May 5
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell	March 7
615	Loretto, Thomas.	
492	Sirocco.	Jan. 20
492	Traveller, Fletcher.	
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	March 3
		April 15

FROM LIVERPOOL.

548	Melody, Janes.	
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

473	Moniter, James.	

FROM CARDIFF.

379	Ganjam, Durand.	
419	Versan, LePerdu.	March 7
		Jan. 13

FROM THE CLYDE.

404	Colonel Lelyard, Wells.	Feb. 7
578	Fortitude, Booth.	
450	Jessica, Powell.	
489	Nyssas, Hutchison.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

674	Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.	
450	Glenalloch, Buchanan—Fleming & Co.	
883	Punjaub, Smith—Fleming & Co.	
552	Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.	
299	Tamar, Ross—McIver & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

790	Surate, Blonet—S. Tyrejee & Co.	

FOR BOMBAY.

512	Marians, Keenan—Fleming & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

349	Leucothea, (Bark.) Benter—Fleming & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

630	Helios, (Rus.) Wickland—Fleming & Co.	
740	Ramifies, Deroy—Fleming & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

392	Augusta May, Charles—McIver & Co.	
896	Clarendon, Dougall—McIver & Co.	
552	Oscar de Leon, Forster—Fleming & Co.	
263	Sphynx, Davison—Passmore & Co.	

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Bruick, Assistant Surgeon W., 109th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Wood, Ensign W., 44th Regt., to join, from England.
Medhurst, Captain F., 95th Regt, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Bruick, Assistant Surgeon W., 109th Regt., on leave, to Kurrachee.
Burne's, Lieut. A. H., 26th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, to England.
Barnett, Lieut. J. B., 19th Regt. N. I., to England.
Carnegy, Major A., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lithgow, Assistant Surgeon S. A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Cullen, Assistant Surgeon D., 17th Lancers, on sick leave, to England.
Blair, Cornet R., 17th Lancers, on sick leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 24TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

Major Kempt, H. M.'s 103rd Regt., is appointed President of the Garrison Court Martial, convened in Garrison Orders of the 18th instant, vice Major Trower of the same Regiment relieved.

The Garrison Court Martial of which Major Kempt, 103rd Regt., is President, will re-assemble on Friday next, the 26th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Mess-room Colaba, for the trial of No. 2989, Private George Jordon, H. M.'s 103rd Regt.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1863.

No. 329.—The indulgence of privilege leave as granted to Commissioned Officers is extended to Warrant Officers. (As in General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 4th June 1863.)

No. 330.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. J. Hamilton, is allowed to retire from the service from 30th June instant, on the pension to which he is entitled by the regulations.

Surgeon Major Wright, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals from 1st proximo, vice Hamilton retired.

Surgeon Major De Costello, is confirmed in the appointment of Presidency Surgeon, 1st District vice Wright, promoted, and will as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals during the absence in England, on sick certificate of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals W. Arbuckle, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 332.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 28th May 1863.—By Brigadier Adams, C.B., appointing Captain Muter, 29th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Superintendent of Bazars at Belgaum, in addition to his other duties vice Captain Combe.

No. 334.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 21st March 1863.—By Major General Green, C.B., on his departure from Kurrachee, making over the Command of that Brigade to Lieut. Colonel Sealy, Royal Artillery, the next Senior Officer.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TROUBRIDGE LIGHT HOUSE TOWER.

Treasury, Adelaide, March 25th, 1863.

The following notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

ARTHUR BLYTH, TREASURER.

Marine Board Offices, Port Adelaide, South Australia, March 24th 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the Troubridge Light House Tower will, on and after the 1st May 1863, be colored red and white, in alternate stripes of each, twenty feet in depth, commencing from the top, which will remain white.

This change has been decided upon in order that the Tower may be more clearly distinguished during the day in hazy weather.

(Signed) B. DOUGLAS,
President of the Marine Board of South Australia.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Surat, on the 20th of June, the wife of Edward Ravenscroft, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 24th June, at 7-24 A.M., at the residence of F. M. Major, Esq., Bell Lane, Fort, Charlotte Emmelia, the youngest daughter of Henry and Charlotte Amelia Grogan, aged 10 months and 27 days.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Columbian*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th June 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M.

A Packet for Letters only will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th June.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Corlaga*, will be closed THIS DAY, the 25th instant at 8 o'clock A.M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and desp

His lordship was highly complimented on the manner in which he had entered *con amore* into the spirit of the movement, and the laborious way in which he had worked to secure its efficiency. The enthusiasm with which these sentiments were expressed was carried to such an extreme pitch that his lordship was visibly affected and scarcely found words to express his thanks and gratification.

The death of Mr. Western Wood, Liberal Member for the City of London, has caused much regret. His successor, Mr. Goschen, who was returned yesterday without opposition, is a young man who promises well, and is of extensive liberal politics.

Miss Rye has landed with her first batch of female emigrants in New Zealand, and finds that both during the voyage and on their arrival, scenes were witnessed which tend much to shock the nerves of a delicate though strong-minded woman. Emigration is decidedly popular with us just now.

Long ago poor Tom Hood proposed an essay "On the right of the Poles to stick up for themselves;" and in this age of marvels which the sons of the prophets declare to be premonitory of the millenium, we cannot look without great interest upon the frantic endeavours of oppressed Poland to throw off the rusty chains which have so long galled her. Indeed the honest indignation of the people of this country at the cruel persistence with which the Bear seems to tread upon its prostrate victim gives itself vent every now and again in some form or another. It is directly opposed to the national spirit of England to see any one "hit when he is down;" and the Premier on a recent occasion was much amused by a deputation from the working classes who proposed that he should bluntly request Russia to relax her despotic grasp, and if she would not, "thrash her into compliance." The jaunty Premier bestowed upon them his most benignant smiles, delivered one or two of those bland sentences of his which are as ambiguous as the Delphic oracles, and sent them home intensely gratified with their reception and with their own courageous intercession for Poland. Meanwhile the unequal struggle is going on, and it is said that the Poles have already in secret organized a Government, so that if they should obtain their freedom they may not be found in the chaotic condition which the "retirement" of Otho left in Greece, but be able to put in operation at once a wisely constituted Government.

Russia, however, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the Crimean campaign, and it is thought that she has more purposes to serve than the subjection of Poland in the powerful armaments with which she is surrounding herself. The recruitment at the opening of the year has yielded 100,000 men, and an order is reported to have been issued for 100,000 more, which have to be added to 300,000 irregulars and 500,000 drilled men enumerated in the official catalogue. Even on the supposition that these numbers are as much exaggerated as the returns given by Russia of British killed and wounded at Alma and Inkermann, the Northern giant must now possess an immense military force. Happily, however, a large portion of it is engaged. It requires 100,000 men to keep Poland even when at peace; 100,000 more have plenty to do with the Caucasians; 50,000 in Lithuania, and 50,000 in Siberia and among the Finns, and the Emperor's effective power is very materially diminished. It is worthy of note, however, that we have recently launched at Blackwall a formidable iron clad battery, named the *Pervenetz*, of the same structure as the *Warrior*, with two large pivot guns on the upper and 28 sixty-eight pounders on the main deck, all for the use of the Czar.

In America, matters are still and seem likely to be "as you were." The task of the North to subjugate the seceding States becomes every day more difficult, and as the South has all along professed to be acting on the defensive, she can have little or no object for aggression. Old Abe was recently asked, according to report, for a passport to Richmond, when he replied with true Yankee *naivete* that "within two years he had given 250,000 men passes to Richmond and not one of them had reached his destination." They have found indeed a very different haven, for it has been computed that a quarter of a million men have been sacrificed in the attempted conquest of Virginia, a conquest which recent events have almost demonstrated to be hopeless. The army of the Potomac even under the redoubtable General Hooker, "fighting Joe" as he was called, has retreated and the States of the South as yet hold every inch of their own. The death of Stonewall Jackson, the "great Confederate puritan" as he has been called, is looked upon by the unprejudiced of all parties as a national loss. Be the justice of his cause as it may, he seems to have been to the Confederate army what Havelock was to the British troops in India and to have shared a similar fate. It is stated that with his father-in-law, a Northern clergyman he had great wrestling in prayer before he could decide on the part which he filled in the coming struggle and that it was with that righteous faith on the God of battles which sometimes leads to heroism and sometimes to fanaticism that Jackson took the field. He was at least a good man and a conscientious, and he died the death of a patriot and a hero. The retreat across the Rappahannock throws the onus of defence on the North and it appears that if the South should now be willing and able to assume the aggressive, the former will have enough to do to defend the Potomac. Every step widens the breach and argues against the posibility of reconciliation and union. Peace and separate establishments can be the only result of this practical divorce, and the sooner judgment is given the better for all. In the meantime General Thomas Francis Meagher has retired from the contest for a true Irish reason. He says that as the Irish Brigade *no longer exists*, he finds himself called upon to throw up his command of it.

The King of Prussia appears to have been studying the character and history of Charles the Martyr, and to have contracted a strong ambition to follow in his fatal footsteps. The Prussian Parliament will not bow to the King's cap and so the King hereafter means to reign in spite of the Parliament. But the bullying policy that would not go down in England in the days of Charles the first, will as little succeed in Prussia in the present day. For several months it may be said that the Prussian Constitution has been virtually suspended. Since the beginning of the year all communication has ceased between the ministers and the Lower Chamber and everything is at logger heads regarding such important items as supplies, the army, prerogative, constitutional rights, and home and foreign policy. The Chamber of Deputies has at length been closed and it now becomes a serious question whether the Chamber or the Crown has the control of the supplies. The popularity with which the King occupied the throne has thus received a final blow and the growing relations of England and Prussia cause awkward comparisons to be drawn on the latter country between their present ruler and the Tudors and Stuarts of taxing notoriety, and perhaps they may unfortunately be induced to follow up the parallel by using the same means to oppose oppression.

While the position of the eldest daughter of our beloved Queen is thus rendered rather more uneasy than that of others who wear crowns, the rest of the Royal Family of England are rejoicing in the sunshine of popularity.

The French Emperor and his people have a great respect for British institutions and they do there best in their own way to reproduce them. They get up a French Derby and Oaks in which everything is satisfactorily produced except the horses. Our very amusements are stolen, and Lady Audley's Secret is announced at one of the Parisian Theatres under the titl *de Le secret de miss Aurore*, while it is veritabl reported that a French manager is even now on his way to the Polytechnic "with money in his purse, Rodrigo" to buy up Professor Pepper's Ghost. No wonder then that they try their hand at copying our institutions and that big words are talked on the other side of the channel about a free press and liberty of the franchise. The press and Parliament of England however are to those of France simply what Hyperion is said to be to the Satyr. The name of freedom however may emerge into its reality. The French elections at Paris have displayed a popular feeling in direct antagonism to the centralizing spirit of the Government. M. Thiers, for example, was singled out by the Government as a most objectionable representative and M. Thiers is elected. Not one of the Government candidates have been returned. It was a moral *coup d'etat* which means that the people are not to be contented with the semblages of civil and political freedom, but are determined to have the reality. The wisest course probably would be to give it to them.

Her Majesty has been at Balmoral where she enjoyed that peace and retirement which is said even yet to be absolutely necessary for her health and spirits. A cairn—or pile of stones similar to that which the Highlanders erect in memory of the Chiefs of their clans has been raised to Albert the Good near the Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales seem to be following the Apostle Paul's example and becoming "all things to all men." They are indefatigable; they give Drawing rooms (and the *Court Journal* announces that 1,729 ladies were presented at the last!); they have evening parties at St. James'; they have been at the dog show, the Opera, the Theatres, the Zoological and Horticultural Gardens, the Philharmonic, the French Gallery, the South Kensington Museum, the Royal Polytechnic Institution &c. besides giving an audience to the Wandering Minstrels and delighting the *Beau Monde* by prancing up and down the Rottenrow. Presents to the young pair are still coming in, including a beautiful carpet worked by the Duches of Gordon, and a diamond and sapphire Holbein from the Ladies of Bristol.

But the great topic in connection with the royal pair is the approaching ball which is to be given at Guildhall on Monday the 8th instant. Preparations are being made to an unusual extent for this important event and Gossips say that £40,000 is to be laid out in decorations alone. The beautiful Egyptian rooms in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham are said to be nothing to the Guildhall that is to be. A temporary roof has been erected which is to be covered with stars, the bosses of the arches and pillars are to glitter with gold, the panels to glare in crimson, and the interstices to shine in blue. In the meantime the whole fabric is a mass of busy confusion and I have merely space to observe that the statues have been mopped down, the Duke of Wellington has been scraped clean, and 'Gog and Magog' have evidently undergone a salutary course of soap, suds and soda; that 2000 invitations have been sent out; that the freedom of the city is to be presented to the Prince in a gold enamelled casket weighing 50 ounces; that M. L. Julian, son of Julian the great, with 45 performers is to conduct the quadrille band; that a carpet is to be laid down which is to cost, according to report ten guineas per yard; and that "the refreshments are to be of the most *recherche* description" including some capital hock at 37s. per bottle.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse are at Brussels and Prince Arthur is among the lakes, sculling across Windermere, helping to discharge cannon in his own honour, and musing over the graves of Wordsworth and Southey.

The Scientific World has just been gratified by the discovery of the real sources of the Nile by Captains Speke and Grant who will shortly have an opportunity of telling their own story at an early meeting of the Geographical Society. The source lies in a freshwater sea called Nyanza and the locality is not described as being by any means inviting to future explorers for among other curiosities, it is said that the noble Captains discovered a kingdom of naked savages in the neighbourhood which they conclude must be none other than Herodotus' maneaters.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Browne, with mails to June 3rd, arrived here about eleven o'clock, yesterday morning.

List of Passengers.

From Southampton.—Captain and Mrs. Woodcock; Captain and Mrs. Hawthorn; Cornet William Ward; Lady Gordon and Ayah; Mr. A. C. Thornhill; Mr. Dunkerley; Mr. M. A. Baird; Mr. W. Skinner; Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick; Mr. C. D. Weeks.

From Marseilles.—Mrs. Showell; Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia and servant.

From Suez.—Mrs. Binks, European female servant, ten saloon adults, and fifteen others.

Second Class.—Mrs. Bainbridge's Ayah; Mrs. Inverarity's Ayah; Captain H. Fraser's Ayah; Mr. Morgan's native servant; Mrs. Aitchison's two native servants; Mr. Goodridge's Cook; Mr. Thurlong's servant.

Heads of Intelligence.

(From the Home News, May 26.)

The House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Rolls' Court respecting the Clive Fund, deciding in favour of the claim of Lord Clive's representatives, to whom the Fund is to be paid over, on the expiration of existing claims.

The invasion of Virginia is over. General Hooker has retreated across the Rappahannock with his whole army. Friars were entertained for the safety of Washington. It was rumoured that General Hooker would be superseded. Mr. Stanton announced that offensive operations would be speedily resumed. Preparations were making in New York for an early conscription. The Federals had taken possession of Grand Gulf, Mississippi. General "Stonewall" Jackson is dead. The trial of the Peterboff has been postponed.

The Poles have taken a town in Volhynia, and fortified it. The revolutionary government have declared the peasants of Volhynia free, and they have also declared void all financial acts of the Russian government. Large bodies of insurgents are under arms in Eastern Podolia, Little Russia, and Western Russia. A detachment of Poles has landed on the Baltic shore. A great number of engagements have taken place, with various success. The revolutionary government has organised and announced a general rising to take place on the 1st of June.

The Prussian ministerial crisis continues. The King has declared in an address that the Chamber is infringing the constitucnal rights of ministers; and the Chamber has adopted an address to the Crown re-asserting their privileges. The King has refused to receive a deputation with the address. It is believed there will be a dissolution.

Field-Marshal Lord Clyde has been suffering from severe illness, but has nearly recovered.

The Garter, vacant by the death of Earl Canning, is to be conferred on Earl Grey.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Major E. W. Bristow, Retired List, Bengal Army—H. W. Tytler, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service—Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Gibbard, Royal (Bombay) Artillery.

Miscellaneous: Hon. F. A. H. Chichester—Sir Culling Eardley Smith—Lieut.——General R. Jones, R. A.

Meetings of the royal commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the army in India have been held.

The Derby has been won by Mr. Naylor's Maccaroni, Lord Clifden second, and Rapid Rhone third.

The Oaks was won by Mr. Valentine's (Lord Falmouth's) Queen Bertha.

The Mooresfoot, from Calcutta, has been lost on a reef at St. Louis, Mauritius, and 31 of the crew, including the captain and first and second officers, drowned.

Lord Naas has given notice of a motion, on the subject of the English policy in China.

Great excitement continues to exist in France respecting the approaching elections. The government are strongly opposing the candidature of M. Thiers for Paris.

The answer of the Danish royal family to the Greek deputation has been postponed to the 1st of June.

Holland, Denmark, and Portugal have addressed notes to the Russian government on the subject of Poland.

Bishop Colenso's book has been condemned in the Lower House of Convocation, but no action taken.

Fresh manifestations of sympathy with Poland have been made in Norway.

The state of Athens is becoming alarming. The Assembly has censured the government, and there has been a change of ministry.

A change has taken place in the Greek Ministry. The National Assembly has voted an address of thanks to the three protecting Powers.

Mr. Tottenham has retired from the representation of New Ross. His son, Colonel Tottenham, and Mr. M'Kenna are candidates.

Recruiting for the Federals is being carried on extensively in the south of Ireland.

Colonel Fraser has been elected Commissioner of the City Police.

A statue to Lord Herbert of Lee is to be erected in the market place at Salisbury.

It is asserted that Senor Facundo Goni will proceed to Mexico as Spanish plenipotentiary after the French troops have entered that city.

(From the Home News, June 3.)

Great excitement has been occasioned in the Federal States of America by the arrest, military trial, and sentence of Mr. Vallandigham, for speaking against the conduct of the war. Public meetings have been held, and indignant protests recorded. General Grant has captured Haines Bluff, and the entire works at Vicksburg, which was reported to be evacuated by the Confederates. President Jefferson Davis is said to be about to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gold 48½ prem. The elections in Paris have in nearly every instance terminated by the rejection of the government candidates. Amongst the Opposition candidates elected are M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, and the editors of the 'Opinion Nationale' and the 'Siecle.'

All difficulties are understood to be removed on the settlement of the Greek throne. Some points of detail remain to be agreed upon, after which Prince William of Denmark will formally accept the crown as King of the Greeks.

The Cabinets of England, France, and Austria have come to an understanding respecting their replies to Russia. Conferences will be proposed at which they will stipulate for a general and retrospective amnesty, and a complete autonomy for Poland.

Official relations have been broken off between the English and Brazilian Governments. The Brazilian minister in London has received his passports.

A long debate has taken place in the House of Commons respecting Turkey and Servia, but without leading to any definite result.

At Kalisch and Nora Weiss important victories have been obtained by the Poles. The insurrection continues to spread. A battle is expected near the Galician frontier. The influence of the secret government is rapidly superseding that of the Russian authorities in Warsaw.

The Mexicans continue to maintain the defences of Puebla, and the French are reported to have suffered severe reverses.

Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion, having for its object the recognition of the Confederate States of America.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has reversed the judgement on an appeal from Madras in the case of "Kittama Nauchear v. the Zamindar of Shevagunjah."

The Danish government, in reply to the Austrian and Prussian notes, firmly refuses to make any alterations in its ordinance by which Holstein was severed from political identity with Denmark.

Insurgent bands are reported to be forming in Thessaly.

The Italian Parliament was opened on the 25th of May. The speech from the throne was full of hopes for Italy. The address, in answer, testified to perfect harmony between the powers of the State.

The King of Prussia is suffering from a severe illness. A temporary Regency has been spoken of.

The ministerial candidate has been elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Sir John Arnott has retired from the representation of Kinsale. Sir G. C. Colthurst and Mr. Thomas Jameson are candidates in the Liberal interest.

An appalling accident has happened on the Brighton Railway, by which several lives have been lost.

Mr. G. M. Goschen has been elected, without opposition, member for the city of London, in the room of Mr. Western Wood.

Revolutionary movements are apprehended in Hungary.

The opposition to the ministry in Portugal has become very violent, especially in the north.

The Grand Cavour Canal at Turin has been opened by Prince Humbert.

Fuad Pacha has been nominated Grand Vizier, with the portfolio of war.

The King of Portugal and the Prince of Orange are visiting Paris.

An arrangement has been entered into by Government for the purchase of the International Exhibition building.

Lord Brougham has declined to preside at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, on the ground that to condemn slavery would be a depature from neutrality in reference to the war in America.

Colonel North has given notice of a motion for the appointment of a royal commission on the subject of army prize-money.

It is said that the Roman Government has issued orders to disavow all further connection with brigandage.

AMERICA.

Telegrams received from New York bring our intelligence up to May 23, two days later than the news given in previous columns.

Official Reports received by the government at Washington state that General Grant had taken Haines Bluff, Mississippi, and captured the entire works at Vicksburg, taking a large number of prisoners and 57 guns. The battle was raging when the despatch left. General Grant holding the town of Jackson, the Black-river Bridge, and Haines Bluff. This news is considered highly favourable to the Federals.

Port Hudson had been again bombarded by Admiral Farragut's mortar fleet and gunboats. No response was made by the Confederates on the first night, but on the second the firing on both sides was very heavy continuing for several hours.

A rumour was prevalent that General Hooker was falling back from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, for the better defence of Washington and Maryland, as there were signs of the Confederates preparing to cross into Maryland by way of the Upper Potomac.

Various reports are current that President Jefferson Davis is preparing to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania early in the summer, and that for this purpose troops are being withdrawn from the sea coast to reinforce General Lee. The Pennsylvania authorities are urged to organise a militia to be prepared for such contingency.

Ten Federal regiments are reported to have advanced on Cumberland to invade East Tennessee. The Southern papers think the mountains will prove an insuperable barrier to their advance.

President Lincoln has changed Vallandigham's sentence of imprisonment in Fort Warren to transportation beyond the Federal lines.

The other war news is not important.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals from Bombay.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
May 15	Jarawar	Carruthers	Liverpool.
16	Clara Wheeler	Wilson	Do.
16	Sea Horse	Banks	Do.

Departures for Bombay.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
May 19	Remington	Pearson	Liverpool.
20	Chapman		Do.
20	Edendale	Martin	Gravesend.

Intelligence.

Arrivals.—Fanny Forsyth, from Bombay, F. C. Clerk, from Mauritius, at Liverpool; Victory, from Whampoa, off the Start; Rosalie, Malakoff, Sillery, and Early Dawn, from Bombay, at Liverpool.

Vessels Spoken With.

Aaron Brown, Liverpool to Bombay, May 11, lat. 44 N., long. 12 W.

Defiance, London to Bombay, April 7, lat. 4 S., long. 26 W.

Ellen Bates, Bombay to Liverpool, March 13, lat. 32 S., long. 28 E.

Flour de Lis, Liverpool to Bombay, March 22, lat. 38 S., long. 55 E.

Lord Brougham, Bombay to Liverpool, March 14, lat. 31 S., long. 35 E.

Richard Cobden, Bombay to Liverpool, April 9.

Daniel Rankin, Bombay to London, March 20, lat. 35.13 S., long. 24.5 E.

Defiance, London to Bombay, April 7, lat. 4 S., long. 26 W.

Ellen Bates, Bombay to Liverpool, March 29, lat. 23 S., long. 52 E.

Lord Brougham, Bombay to Liverpool, May 19, lat. 35 S., long. 28 E.

Teignmouth, London to Bombay, March 18, lat. 10 S., long. 29 W.

Veteran, London to Bombay, April 28, lat. 2 N., long. 22 W.

The passengers by the P. and O. steamer Northam, upon its arrival at Galle from Sydney on April 16, presented a very flattering testimonial with a purse of £21 to Mr. Collett, the chief officer, for his able management of the ship on her voyage during the absence of the captain owing to ill-health.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Captain H. L. Dempster, Royal (Madras) Artillery, and Lieut. W. H. Buttanshaw, of the late 5th Bengal European Regiment, have been permitted to retire from the service.

Arrivals Reported.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Barrow	Bombay Staff Corps.	
Major J. P. Sandwith	"	"
Capt. W. C. Robinson	"	Invalids.
Second Capt. H. F. Hancock	"	Engineers.
Second Capt. J. G. T. Griffith	"	"
Sub-Conductor J. Morrow	"	"

Extension of Leave Granted.

Lieut.-Major W. F. Gordon	By. late	1st Eur. 6mo.
Lieut.-Major J. J. Laurie	"	30th N. I. 6 mo.
Lieut. E. N. Shewell	"	Staff Corps 5 mo.

Permitted to return to duty.

Lieut. C. C. Morris	Madras	8th Lt. Cavy.
Lieut. G. V. Law	"	14th N. I.
Asst.-Surgeon D. Mackenzie	"	

Casualties in Her Majesty's Indian Service.

Major E. W. Bristow, Retired List, Bengal Army, May 17.

H. W. Tytler, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, May 24.

Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Gibbard, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, May 1.

Later Advices from India.

Calcutta	April 23	Received via Marseilles, May 28.
Madras	" 28	
Bombay	" 29	
Burmah	" 14	Received via Southampton. June 3.
China	" 15	
Ceylon	" 30	

Wednesday Morning, June 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d.; 30 days', 1s. 11¾d. Bombay, 30 days' sight, 2s. 0d. 30 days', 2s. 1d.

Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 106¼ to 107; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 114¾ to 115¼.

Indian Five per Cents., 107⅞ ex div.

Consols for May, 91⅞ to 92, ex div.; for the account (July 9), 92⅜.

Bank of England rate of discount 4 per cent.

Money Market dull.

Stock Market dull.

Produce Mar's continue inactive. Silk no worse. Tea dull and declining. Indigo unchanged for Bengal. Sugar improving. Rice quiet. Saltpetre steady. Jute dull and price irregular. Cutch 25s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac again lower.

Coffee.—Plantion Ceylon, middling, 84s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.; good middling, 90s. to 93s.; fine middling, 93s. to 95s. per cwt. Market depressed for common qualities.

Linseed first 66s. 6d. to 68s. for ordinary Calcutta to fine Patna; Bombay seed 73s. to 74s. Rapeseed 65s. per quarter; Calcutta delivered; Bombay Guzerat, 72s. to 75s. per quarter; market flat.

Cocoa-nut oil quoted at £48 to £49 for Ceylon, and Cochin at £50.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 25d. per lb.; fair Broach, 9d., fair Dhollera, 18d. per lb. Market quiet.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40 inch, 7lbs., 15s. 6per piece; 8½lbs., 17s. 9d. Madapollams, 32 inch, 3lb 6s. 7½d. Mule twist No. 40 good seconds 27d. per lb. Market inactive, but prices firmly maintained.

COTTON MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Gardian, June 3.)

The mark at Liverpool since the issue on the 30th May of theofficial report has been very inactive at irregular rates. The sales up to yesterday afternoon were 15,00(bales at generally a decline of ¼d. per lb. "To arrive" Dhollerah of May and June sailing has been done 17d. per lb., and the latest quotations for floating cargoes are for fair new Dhollerah 17¼d., Oomrawtee 17d., Broach 17¾d., Comptah 16¾d., Bengal ¼d., Tinnivelly 16¼d., and China 15¾d. per lb.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

From the Manchester Guardian, June 3.)

Manchester, *Tuesday June 2*, 1863.

The suspension of business was perhaps more complete from last Tuesday to the end of the week than it was ever before known to be during our annual holidays; and it has been evident to-day that the resumption of business is yet incomplete. Another cause of quietness has been the somewhat unfavourable telegraphic intelligence which came hand on Friday from Calcutta and Bombay; and that effect has been rather increased by confused rumours as to the character of the American news received by telegram during the day. The want of demand for the moment does not affect sellers in any noticeable degree.

The spinners of twist and weft cops have maintained the prices of this day week with great firmness, and the same statement holds in regard to throstle warps. The Germans and the Dutch have done but little in any of these articles, and the home manufacturers and Scotch agents have bought cautiously and sparingly.

In peled yarns it has been found that 40's mule and some other numbers have suffered from Calcutta advices; but inquiries have been trifling, and sellers less steady in their prices. Water twists, on the other hand, have continued perfectly firm. All classes of buyers have been chary in operating.

There has been rather an upward inclination in the prices of 30's and 40's two folds, which are scarce in comparison with what demand there is for them. The dulness of other numbers has not occasioned any change in their nominal values.

Although the India and China merchants have kept almost entirely out of the market, the quotations for Bolton cloths remain the same as on Tuesday the 26th ult. thought there is perhaps rather less strength in them. Other classes of buyers, who have been doing a limited business, have found general steadiness in the prices of domestics, T's, longcloths, printing cloths, and other articles.

The facts is that spinners and manufacturers have no stocks to depress them. On the contrary, most of them have short contracts in hand,

(From Messrs. George Fraser, Son, and Co.'s Prices Current.)

Manchester, *June*, 1863.

The somewhat improved tone which, after ten days' dulness, had been resumed in our market at the date of our last circular continued for a few days longer, but without being materially added to at the moment. Towards the end, however, of the first week in May a very active business sprung up, which was attended by a considerable advance in prices, and this continued until the 19th, when it was suddenly checked by the advices received of the defeat of the Federals under General Hooker, at Chancellorsville; and during the interval which elapsed before further advices could be received, the actual extent of damage he had sustained, the most vague and exaggerated rumours were current of the probable capitulation of his army, and of his having made an armistice with the Confederates. The latter rumour found considerable credence, and naturally leado the belief that the war might be drawing to a close, and that the cotton held in the South area States might find its way at no distant date to Europe. Consequently all transactions of moment were suspended, and a decline took place in the Liverpool cotton market, and also with us. On Friday the 22nd May further news came to hand, by which it appeared that the Confederates had been unwilling or unable to follow up their victory, that Hooker had extricated his army from its perilous position by re-crossing the Rappahannock, and that General "Stonewall" Jackson had been severely wounded. The immediate effect of these advices was to restore confidence in cotton and the stability of our prices, and to lead to a fair resumption of purchases in both markets. By the Europe, on Monday last, we learned the melancholy and deeply-lamented death of "Stonewall" Jackson, which again threw a damp over people's spirits, and our market has since been inanimate, partly from this circumstance, and partly, no doubt, from the less favourable telegrams to hand from Bombay and Calcutta of the state of those markets for our manufactures. Also the occurrance of our annual Whitsuntide holiday contributed to diminish the amount of transactions, as it always does, except when there are special grounds for an advance in our prices. And on Saturday the Austrian's an brought news of the defeat of the Confederates by General Grant before Jackson, and rumours of the evacuation of Vicksburg. Whether these will prove well founded or otherwise we shall probably learn by the next steamer's advices. Meantime the alternate successes and reverses of the two great contending powers offer little hope of any early peace being come to, but rather the prospect of a long continuance of the war, with all its concomitant evils, and of our being deprived of the crop of cotton existing in the Southern States for an indefinite period, until probably both sides are so wearied or exhausted with the war as to invoke, or at least admit of, the intervention of Europe to mediate betwixt them and arrange a peace; for it becomes daily more evident that it will be impossible for the Americans themselves to settle their quarrel, the bad feeling betwixt North and South growing more intense with each incident of the war, and with its each days continuance; but meanwhile there appears to be no wish on the part of Great Britain, or of any other European power, to take any steps whatever, or even to initiate any policy, calculated to bring the war to a close. The continued fluctuation of feeling, however, respecting the war in America tends very much to embarrass operations in our market, and to postpone the improvement from time to time which the force of circumstances nevertheless imposes upon us. They only postpone without resisting it, as the consumption of goods throughout the world probably continues materially to exceed their production, although the latter now continue steadily to augment, and will probably go on henceforth to the full extent of the supply of cotton.

The actual changes of price during the month are about ¼d. per lb. advance in many classes of yarns; 3d. per piece in ¾ printers and madapollams; 4½d. to 6d. in 9-8 printers, 25 yards; 3d. per piece in 5lb. to 7lb. India shirtings; and 6d. for 8lb. and 9lb.; with 7½d. and 9d. in 45 in. 10-4in.; and also in figure brocade shirtings, 37½ yards. In 5-pick to 8-pick jacconets, and in mulls there is no materiel change, but 12 by 12 jacconets, and all the finer kinds, are 3d. to 4½d. per peace dearer. T cloths have advanced 1½d. to 3d. per peace, and long cloth 3d. to 9½ per piece according to make and weight. Domestic also are 1-16d. to ¼d. per yard higher. In cotton there is after various fluctuation, a quotable advance of nearly 1d per lb. in American and India descriptions, and of ¼d. per lb. in Brazils, but Egyptians remain unchanged in price.

The money market has become dearer again, the Bank of England having advanced its rate from 3 to 3½ per cent on the 16th ult., and further to 4 per cent on the 21st ult. It seems to be generally thought that no further advance will take place for the present.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool has been lessened during the month by about 50,000 bales, notwithstanding a pretty large import; the takings by the trade being 20,540 bales per week in May, against the average of 27,425 bales in April; and for export 11,960 bales in May, against 14,290 bales in April; say a total of 41,480 bales per week in May, against 41,815 last month. It seems likely therefore, that the opinions we expressed in in our last of a rapid diminution in the stock before the 1st of August will be realised, about 6 there remains no better prospect of a termination of the war in America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Tuesday, June

(From the Manchester Guardian, June 3.)

We have to report a small business to day; casual purchases have been made somewhat under the current rates, but generally the market is steady.

The sales are estimated at 3,000 bales; of which 1,500 are for speculation and export.

Sales. To-day.	Previously this week.	Description and prices.			Imports. To-day.	Previously this week.
—	500	American	—	to —	1149	2691
		Mid. Orleans	22⅜			
2740	8030	Surat	12	to 19½	5054	4499
		Fair Dhollera	18			
150	1500	Egyptian	20½	to 23	—	—
		Fair	21½			
100	750	Pernam, &c.	21¼	to 23¾	—	993
10	260	Maranham	20½	to —	—	—
—	60	Bahia & Maceio	—	to —	2184	1204
3000	12000				8387	9297
	3000					8387
	15000	Total since last Thursday				17684

Total speculation and export this week, 6,500 bales.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JUNE 10.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

London, *10th June* 1863.

Latest from America.

The Federals have been repulsed at Vicksburg with fearful losses.

The Confederates, it is said, intend crossing in the rear of Hooker, Rosencranz, and Grant, as far south as possible.

General Grant's rear threatened by the Confederates.

Acceptance of Greek throne by Prince George William of Denmark arranged.

The Indian Budget brought forward by Sir Charles Wood has been favourably received.

The Polish Insurrection continues to spread.

Liverpool Cotton Market quiet.

Best Surat nineteen pence.

London, *10th June* 1863.

Liverpool Cotton market, this day, quiet.

Sales five thousand Bales.

Broach, eighteen pence and one farthing.

Dhollera, seventeen pence and half penny.

Dharwar (Sawginned) eighteen pence.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

London, *9th June* 1863.

Cotton weaker.

Sales flat and difficult.

Dhollerah, April or May shipment, seventeen pence.

Linseed stronger; on the spot, seventy-four shillings.

American affairs unaltered.

London, *10th June*, 1863.

The Federals are expected to take Vicksburg.

Cotton dull.

Dhollera eighteen pence.

London, *10th June* 1863.

Cotton dull; and a farthing to half penny lower; better demand expected.

Liverpool, *10th June* 1863.

Fair Dhollera eighteen pence. Good Cotton scarce and firm; lower grades plentiful and irregular at lower prices.

London, *10th June* 1863.

Cotton dull, farthing to half penny decline, better demand expected.

Liverpool, *10th June* 1863.

Cotton, half penny lower.

Piece Goods, 6d. lower.

Yarn, one farthing lower.

London, *10th June* 1863.

Cotton, one farthing lower, on account of dull account of Piece Goods from India.

Linseed, seventy-three and six pence.

Dhollera, 17¾d.

Wool, lower.

Bank rate likely to advance.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

(By Telegram through Mr. Reuter's Office.)

Paris, *June 3.*

(From Electric Telegraph, June 3.)

The folllowing official announcement has been made to-day:—

"The results now received of the elections throughout the country are almost definitive. The scrutiny has shown that in all districts the voting was carried out. Order and quiet have been nowhere disturbed, and the increase of voters upon the present occasion has been large. The returns from 268 districts, already sent in, show that in 252 cases, the Government candidates have been returned."

(From our own correspondent.)

Paris, Monday, 11 p.m.

Great excitement reigns here now that the result of the elections is known: people squabble for the papers and throng the streets, astonished to learn that all the nine circumscriptions of Paris have returned Opposition members. Havin, Thiers, Emile, Ollivier, Picard, Jules Favre, Gerouli, Jules Simon, Eugene Pelletan, all elected to sit in the new Chamber, and be paid out of the national purse for watching over the national interest. This is indeed a blow to the Government, who, by the efforts they made up to the last moment, must have expected the fate which awaited them in this chief seat of human intelligence. To be beaten elsewhere was bad enough, to lose Bordeaux and Marseilles, and see stepping up to the Corps Legislatif Berryer and Dufaure, the representatives of flowing eloquence and convincing logic; but here, under the very eye of a paternal Administration, within reach of the Minister of the Inferior's supplicating voice! And there is no disturbance in the streets, nothing but that excitement consequent on the decision of an important event—what the Derby evening is in merry England. In "Pays Latin," where live the students, at the Maire in face of the Pantheon, was stationed a company of foot, the men with their side arms only. This is the only display of public force which I have seen. Around all the "Mairies" before the result was known were gathered knots of people, some questioning the sergents de ville, and others discussing probabilities amongst themselves. There was no apparent difference of opinion; no one heard a Government supporter lamenting an opposition's, nor an oppositionist flinging back epithets more or less replete with vulgarity at a staunch adherent of Imperialism. Most of the elections appear to have been carried by the same number: the Opposition has beaten Government in each division electoral of Paris by about 2,000 votes. All recriminations are over now, as well as the abuse lavished on old parties and their intention to spread dissension and upset this Imperial millennium. Thiers, the great object of Government aversion, who as his warmest defender recently said of him, has spoken for and against everything, will have another opportunity of displaying his varied talents, and redeeming more than one reverse. Against his election the authorities brought all their engines to bear, and placed their best and most practical man to contest with him the 2d circumscription. He was to the minister of the Interior what that small island in the Egean Sea was to Themistocles when he ascended the Acropolis, but all efforts have been useless, and along with the other eight members of Paris will march the historian of the Consulate and Empire, not formidable in appearance, but strong in the universality of his genius.

Should these men be strengthened to any degree by Opposition members from the provinces, we shall see most likely another troubled era, perhaps another *coup d'etat*.

Tuesday Evening.

If Paris be still considered France, then has a terrible blow been inflicted on the Government, and one which, for the future, must influence its march. It is said this want of success will be compensated for by good news from the provinces, where Imperialism is carrying nearly all before it. A great victory has certainly been gained at Bordeaux, a city which has ever been noted for its adherence to the "Whites," and the defeat of Dufaure will be celebrated by those in power with many pæans. M. Cure, a nonentity, will represent that once Bourbon stronghold. Odillon Barrot and Montalembert are amongst the overthrown, but on the other hand, Marseilles has given its voice in favour of Berryer and "Maitre" Marie. Henon too, one of the now famous "five" who sat through the last Session, is again sent to parliament to re-instate himself alongside his old companions. There are 237 Opposition candidates, cries semi-officialism, and nearly all are beaten, and had it not been for a certain *coterie* in Paris, which divided the friends of Government, the capital would have given the same results as come up from the provinces. However the Opposition in the Chamber now chosen will not be so formidable as in the last, where 20 or 30 members, previously Government men, had suddenly become its assailants. These Deputies, deprived of the support which returned them before, have paid the penalty of their change, and their places will know them no more. The *Constitutionnel*, vexed at the decision of Paris, may write in this train, that cannot think as it writes.

On Paris itself this victory of the nine circumscriptions will exercise a great influence, for the Prefect of the Seine will now have no Parisian member to protect his acts before the Lower Chamber. In his hands have been placed the vast improvements of the city, and in matters of expenditure and favouritism he was often assailed during the last session; then he was defended by the practical financier Devinck, but Devinck and his three Government associates have been expelled from their seats. M. Haussmann's position has become difficult indeed, and about was the struggle he made towards off this adverse decision, even threatening Paris with all kinds of disasters, with workmen, some in want of labour, and others striking; with slack trade, and even with dis

dian service the loss they had sustained by the late decision respecting Lord Clive's bounty.

Sir C. Wood said he could not complain of the hon gentleman attempting some explanation of the question on the paper, because as far as the War-office and the India-office were concerned, there was no officer doing duty at Canterbury who was not receiving the pay due to his rank. He apprehended that the honourable gentleman was mistaken. He supposed the case meant was that of some officers whose furlough had expired, and who had not been put on active duty in England. Indian officers on coming home were allowed to remain on furlough, receiving certain pay for two and a half years. If they overstayed their furlough they received no pay. They were no longer entitled under the Indian regulations, and they were not entitled to pay until they commenced doing duty under the War-office regulations. With regard to the second question, the decision of the House of Lords was only given two or three days ago, and a point was to be referred for the opinion of the judges. The amount paid to widows and orphans of the Indian service was 20 or 30 times as much as was received from the Clive Fund.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT TINLING.

Lord C. PAGET [June 1] said that it was stated in answer to a question, that no official intelligence had been received at the Admiralty of the death of Lieutenant Tinling. He found that a letter had been received on the day before from Rear-Admiral Kuper, enclosing a communication to him from Captain Dew, in these terms:—

Encounter, Ningpo, March 16.

Sir,—I deeply regret having to report to you the death on the 5th inst. of acting-Lieut. Tinling, of this ship, from the effects of a wound received under the walls of Shaowhing. The service has lost in him a most gallant and promising officer.

I have the honour to be, Sir your most obedient servant,

R. DEW, Captain.

These were the only particulars which the Admiralty had.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the Times, June 3.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, *May* 19.

General Halleck hesitates to take command of the unfortunate Army of the Potomac, but does not hesitate to advise, and, if necessary, to thwart, the General who bears the responsibility of its failures. This is neither fair to General Hooker, to the army, nor to the Government; but it is an arrangement which satisfies Mr. Lincoln and a portion of the Cabinet, and will doubtless be persisted in until General Hooker shall once more court defeat by advancing with his demoralized forces against the well-trained and victorious legions of General Lee. As no one expects that Hooker is now in a position to resume the offensive, and few that he ever will be, the main interest of the war has been transferred from the banks of the Rappahannock to the back bayous and sluggish feeders of the Mississippi in the rear of Vicksburg. General Grant, foiled in all his efforts to turn the current of the Mississippi—but by no means discouraged—has steadily advanced to the rear of the Confederate stronghold; and according to later accounts, derived from Confederate sources, had succeeded after a hard day's fighting in capturing the important city of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, situate on the line of the Southern Railway 44½ miles to the east of Vicksburg. By this victory General Grant cuts off the garrison of Vicksburg from its supplies, and, as the naval forces of the North, under Admirals Farragut and Porter, command the river both above and below and in front of Vicksburg, the Confederates must either abandon the position, or accept or offer the battle which will decide whether the possession of the Mississippi can be maintained by them at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, or at some other less lonely-tied knot in the long string which the North and the North-West so ardently long to disentangle. There are rumours that the new attempt upon Charleston has commenced, but they are so slightly founded as to attract but little attention. In fact, it may be said that except for General Grant's movements the war languishes in every direction, and that no one expects for the present to hear stirring news from any quarter but the Mississippi.

At the commencement of the war, and until within the last six months, when the brilliant achievements of the Southern cavalry attracted attention to the subject, Northern Government and people rather despised than encouraged the cavalry arm of the service. But now cavalry raids are all the fashion, and have superseded even the iron-clads in popular estimation, as the means by which the horrors of war can be most effectually brought home to the experience of the Southern people. The North has not yet produced a cavalier equal to the Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart, but has several candidates in the field for similar fame, among the foremost of whom are Generals Stoneman and Averill and Colonel Grierson. General Stoneman's raid in the rear of Fredericksburg to within five miles of Richmond though not attended with the results anticipated, shows how much damage may be done by comparative impunity by a daring cavalry officer with a few hundreds of well-picked men and fleet horses. Colonel Grierson's raid was still more dashing and effective. With about 2,000 men, well mounted he rode between six and eight hundred miles in fifteen days, and in through the State of Mississippi, from *La Grange*, near *Memphis*, to Baton Rouge, in Louisiana, committing an immense amount of damage on his way, burning factories and railroads, tearing up railways, destroying bridges, and carrying off a large quantity of plunder. But *cui bono?* The Federals are not in want of supplies; and have no such justification for their raids as General Stuart had when he entered Maryland Pennsylvania, to provide the Confederate armies with shoes, clothes, and provisions. If all be fair in foreign war, which is doubtful, all is not fair in civil war. Raids like these, which are attended with wanton mischief, and the destruction of the property of people who may at heart be true to the Union cause, have no other effect than to embitter the passions of the people and prolong the miseries of the war. Brilliant and dashing as they may be, and forming ample materials for future romance, they are not the kind of warfare that should be adopted towards a people with whom it is the duty as well as the interest of the North to be at peace some time or other, if not as political partners, with which the North will foolishly an passionately popes, at least as commercial friends and political allies, which will be their natural relationship when the war is ended.

The proceedings consequent upon the arbitrary seizure of Mr. Vallandigham have temporarily overshadowed the events of the war, and the prevalent rumours of squabbles at Washington in the councils of the President. A bench or a timid judge (and judges in America, elected for short terms and insufficiently paid, have not the same legal, social, and personal status as in England) has, contrary to expectation, refused writ of *habeas corpus* for which Mr. Vallandigham applied. It was so obviously the interest of the Government that the judge should have granted the writ, and removed the case from the manipulation of General Burnside, that most people feel Mr. Lincoln's advisers have committed an additional blunder in not notifying to the judicial functionary that the strict peformance of his duty would be more agreeable than his subserviency to the military power. The arrest of Mr. Vallandigham—under the shameful circumstances that have already become matter of history—and the stupid as well as undignified vindication of his conduct by General Burnside have done the Government more harm than the loss of a battle. If it had possessed ordinary sagacity, it would have seized with avidity on the chance of consigning the case to a jury. This it has not done, and it will have to pay the penalty. For several days the press and people of New York took little interest in the matter; but both seem to have been somewhat aroused since Saturday. On that day a meeting was held at Albany to protest against the arrest as an unwarrantable assumption of military power, and to call upon the President, in the exercise of his superior authority, to set Mr. Vallandigham at liberty. The peculiarity of the meeting was that a body of returned soldiers, who had served their appointed time in the field, but did not feel sufficient love for the war to re-enlist, attempted by brute force to take possession of the platform and expel the speakers. They broke the chairs and tables, and threw the fragments among the crowd, and created so alarming a riot that at one time it seemed probable that many lives would be lost. Ultimately a strong body of police arrived to the rescue; and, aided by the indignant assemblage, succeeded in taking the ring-leaders into custody and restoring comparative quiet. More remarkable than any of the speeches delivered was the letter of Mr. Horatio Seymour, the Governor of the State, explaining why he could not personally attend the meeting. In his letter, which has already restored him to that high place in the confidence of the Democratic party which he had temporarily lost by his apparent want of energy in opposing the encroachments of the Federal power, he declared that he *arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was an act which had brought dishonour on the country*; that it bore on its front a conscious violation of law and justice, and involved a series of offences against the most sacred rights of the people and the sanctity of their homes and persons. Mr. Seymour solemnly warned the Federal Administration of the danger which it incurred by treating with contempt the laws, the judiciary, and the constituted authorities of the several States. "Having given the Government a generous support in the conduct of the war, the people" he said, "waited with deepest anxiety for the decision of the Administration on these acts. They paused to see what kind of a Government it is to be for which they are asked to pour out their blood and treasure. . . . The action of the Administration would determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether the war was to be waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions in the North." It is somewhat late in the day for Governor Seymour to urge these points upon the attention of the people, but not too late. Were it not for the tardy but genuine indignation which Mr. Vallandigham's arrest has excited, it would seem that the whole tone and temper of the public mind deserved the despotism which it courted. Good men are afraid to speak out, and bad men rule the hour. The clergy who should preach Peace and Love preach War and Hatred. Women forget the gentleness of their sex, and find in General Butler their model hero and gentleman. The press, with a few rare and honourable exceptions, is cowardly and servile, and reserves its hard words for foreign nations and the brave enemy which the skill, enterprise, or fortune of the Northern Generals cannot reach. Manufacturers are making enormous fortunes at the expense of the agricultural community, and dread the return of peace lest it should put an end to their gains. Peculators are dipping their hands into the national purse in every department of the Government, and hate the very name of peace, which would render continued peculation impossible. Merchants and traders are abandoning their ordinary business, by which they might have grown rich in a few years, to become gamblers and speculators in stocks and shares, hoping to become rich in a few months. The sane man who believes that the house of cards must topple down is considered in unpatriotic lunatic; and the true patriot who breathes an aspiration for peace is rabidly denounced as a rebel and a traitor. The Government is at its wits' end, and intrusts the destinies of the nation to fools and braggarts; and the public—which has seen none of the actual miseries of the war, suffered no starvation, heard no whizz of rifles or roar of cannon in the streets, and beheld no midnight conflagration of prosperous towns and villages—is either too dull or too busy, too prosperous or too slavish, to make an effort to save the liberty which is rapidly perishing under the iron heel of hybrid administrators—half attorney, half soldier, and wholly despotic. It would seem, however, as if the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham had startled it out of its comfortable apathy, and as if the Government were about to receive a warning that it has made too long a journey over the broad highway which leads to despotism, and must retrace its steps if it would not confront civil war in the North and West as well as in the South. At a meeting suddenly convened last night in Union-square to express the popular feeling and amount of passion and violence was displayed which betoken the gathering of a storm that Mr. Lincoln would do well to heed. The Republican journals affirm that less than 3,000 persons were present, while the Democratic journals report the numbers as exceeding 30,000. Perhaps not more than 6,000 were present at any one time; but in open-air meetings in in this city, where there are usually several stands and as many different sets of speakers, the audience is peripatetic, and wanders from platform to platform as caprice or the popularity of any particular orator may command, and having heard enough, goes home, leaving its place to be supplied by fresh swarms of listeners. In this manner it is possible that 20,000 or even 30,000 persons came out last night to hear the very vigorous and homely thrusts that were made at President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, and General Burnside, as well as at the warlike priests and female fanatics of the Lepublican party It was remarkable, however, that all the oratory was left to speakers of the second or third political rank, and that not one of the three eminent Democratic representatives in Congress of the city of New York was present on the occasion—a fact which the Republican journals take care to mention with unsavoury comments The resolution denounced the arrest, trial, and sentence of Mr. Vallandigham by a military commission as a startling outrage on the sacred rights of American citizenship, and stated in plain terms the broad issue which Americans have been much too slow or too blind to perceive—that if citizens, not in the military service, shall be afraid to express their sentiments of approval or disapproval of public policy, to applaud or to denounce the acts of the Commander-in-Chief, and to advocate either peace or war, as their judgments might dictate, they had ceased to be free men, and had already become slaves. They called upon the Governor of the State of New York, and it is evident from Mr. Seymour's letter to the Albany meeting that they will not call in vain, should the Government attempt to deal with a citizen of New York as it has allowed General Burnside to deal with a citizen of Ohio, "to save the people from the humilation and peril of the arrest and trial before military commissions of citizens whose only crime shall be the exercise of a right without which life is intolerable and republican citizenship a false name and a false pretence." They stigmatized the refusal of the judge to grant the writ of Habeas Corpus as in itself a nullification of the Constitution and an infamous outrage, and declared the intention of the people to sustain the Governor in his determination to uphold the sovereignty of the State, and the rights of the people, both under the State Constitution and that of the Union, against the encroachments and usurpations of the Federal power. The speeches were not so much to the purpose as the resolution, but they, nevertheless, contained some telling points. The Hon. Eli Norton was convinced "that the war could never end while the Republican party was in power, because it had adopted a theory of war that would for ever arouse the South to resistance.' Mr. Godfrey C. Gunther, a wealthy furrier, and the nominee of the Democratic party for the Mayoralty of the city of New York at the next election, declared that if the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham were to be tolerated "free speech was destroyed, and with it our liberty, our Constitution, and our country." "Mr. Vallandigham is in prison," said Mr. M'Masters, the editor of the *New York Freeman's Journal*, a well known organ of the Irish Roman Catholic party, "because with a heroism of hope he believed it yet possible the country might be reconstituted; though he knew (Mr. M'Masters knew) *that there was but one way to restore this Union, and that was by stopping this accursed war.*" but Captain or as he is called, Marshal Rhynders—from his having held in the Democratic days of ex-President Buchanan the office of United States' Marshal in New York—made the speech of the evening, and spoke as if he had no objection to let the Government try whether a person the great question of the right to discussion in a city not yet under the operation of martial law. He addressed the crowed as subjects of King Lincoln and of Abraham the first. "He esteemed it a fortunate thing," he said "that he could appear before his fellow-subjects without shackles on his hands." "Is there an American here," he asked, "whose cheeks do not tingle with shame when he thinks of the atrocious act of General Burnside? I say it here to-night,—it is an eternal degradation and shame to America that an individual in a State not in rebellion should be taken out of his house in the darkness of midnight by a cohort of military minions. Brave soldiers they were," added he, "to perform a duty where there was no danger—brave fellows who were not at all afraid of Vallandigham, or of his wife or his little children." He spoke of Mr. Lincoln as "a——black Republican, linked with Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Anna Dickinson, and other he and she devils," for the destruction of the liberty of white men, in favour of the liberty of the blacks. "There are those," he added "who say you ought never to speak disrespectfully of a lady. I will not do so. I have never done so; but are she devils like Anna Dickinson to be called ladies?—women who worship the big blacknegro—the nude blacknegro—the large, well-proportioned negro and preach bloodshed and murder against all those who do not sympathize with their prurient and disgusting mock philanthropy?" These coarse hits were received with tumultuous applause, renewned so often that the gallant, or ungallant Marshal, found it difficult to resume his speech. Another orator, a Mr. Tharen, a Union refugee from Alabama, described as having been formerly the law partner of the well-known W. L. Yancey, also offered himself for the crown of martyrdom, and, amid a perfect hurricane of cheers, impeached Mr. Lincoln, "in the name of liberty and in that of George Washington, whose chair "he had polluted." Altogether, the proceedings—although, for reasons best known to themselves, the shining lights of the Democratic party were not present—were of a character to prove that all civic courage has not yet oozed or been crushed out of the American heart; and to warn the Government, if its members be not insane as well as blind, that it has recommenced a game too perilous to be persisted in. It is this morning announced that General Burnside has neither sentenced Mr. Vallandigham to the "Dry Tortugas" nor to banishment to the South, but to imprisonment during the war in Fort Warren, the sea bastile that guards the entrance to the harbour of Boston. If Mr. Lincoln do not despise public opinion, he will annul the sentence. If he confirm it, he will in all probability elevate Mr. Vallandigham to a still higher position than the Governorship of Ohio, for which he is the Democratic nominee, and secure his election as his own successor in the Presidential chair. Before his arrest Mr. Vallandigham was not in the ranks for that dignity. His imprisonment has placed him there, and, if he be not speedily released, will keep him there. Mr. Chase should look to it. If Mr. Lincoln will not and awake to the fact that it is not good to make a martyr of a man and suffer him to live.

LOCAL.

We have received the following shipping news:—

Alice Maud, Calcutta to Bombay, laden with rice and sugar, was abandoned at sea 18th May, lat. 98 S., long. 70 E. Crew saved and landed at the Mauritius by the *Chanaral* from Bombay to Havre.

Scinde, Shrewsbury, Mangalore to London, has put into the Mauritius for repairs having experienced a cyclone.

Herald, McGarth, master, from Bombay to Liverpool, has put into the Mauritius for repairs.

James Russell. Muir, master, from Bombay to Liverpool, has put into Port Louis dismasted.

Fairy, Colombo to London, laden with coffee, was abandoned in a sinking state 19th May, crew saved and landed at the Mauritius, by the *Arundel*, from Bombay.

Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell, master, from Bombay to Liverpool, experienced a succession of hurricanes about 19th May, in which the vessel was totally dismasted and they were compelled to throw part of the cargo overboard. They put into Mauritius 3rd June, and the *Chanaral*, sailed from Mauritius 2nd June, and the *Arundel* 1st idem.

THE WEATHER:—From the Report of the Collectorate of Poona, for the fortnight ending 15th June 1863, it appears that the fall of rain at Poona during that period has been 1 inch and 28 cents. There has been slight and partial rain in the Talookas of Sewnere, Kheir, Mawul, Huveilly, Poorundhur and Bheemthurry. In the Talooka of Pabul there has been very slight rain and in the Indapoor Talooka there has been no rain at all. At Khurkalla 5 inches of rain fell. Sowing operations have been commenced in a few Mowlee villages. The general state of health is reported good.

In the Sattara Collectorate during the same period the fall of rain has varied considerably being in some as low as 12 cents, and at Maleoln Peith as high as 13 inches and 54 cents, in which latter place the rain is said to have fallen in sufficient quantities and sowing operations were in progress. In Jowlee, Sattara, &c., the fall of rain was seasonable in those villages adjacent to the Ghats, but scanty in the plain villages, and in the other districts, the rain was so scanty that sowing had not commenced.

Fever existed to a slight extent in Patun and accompanied with ague in Targaon. In Khrad and Walwa and Kanapoor, cholera had made its appearance and in Walwa, in some villages, it had proved fatal in several cases. In the other districts the state of health was good.

SAWUNT WARREE. The Report from this station, during the last fortnight's fall of rain to be 65 cents, which the Political Superintendent considers favourable for agricultural purposes throughout principality. Health generally good. The prices of grain however are higher that at this season last year, when the fall of rain was greater, namely 85 cents, during the corresponding period.

A COMPANY is at present being formed in Bombay to establish a system of passenger boats with a view of giving every facility to the landing and embarkation of passengers from the Apollo Bunder, and to supercede the present irregular and disorganised dingey arrangements at that Bunder. The company will provide a class of boats in every way suitable for taking off and landing passengers to and from ships, transports, and Mail steamers, &c. This is a well-timed proposal and deserves the support of the merchants of Bombay, shipmasters and others. The company intend to confine their operations solely to the passenger traffic of the harbour.

FORGERY,—Another man, by name Sha Tookya, an accomplice of Bulwantrao Mulhar, the great forger was apprehended in Poona on Monday last, By Mr. Moban European Constable, and Acbar Ally, native commandant of Police force. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Poona rendered great assistance to the above police functionaries.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—24TH JUNE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Charles Goddard, a seaman of the British ship *Castittian*, was placed at the bar, on a charge of continued refusal of duty.

Charles Williams on being sworn, stated that he was master of the *Castilian* and that he returned to the ship from Jail this morning, but repeated his offence by refusing to work. He was, however, willing to discharge the prisoner with the deductions from his wages, which by his book, shewed a balance of £5. due to him.

The defence of the prisoner was that the Captain came to the Jail and offered to give him £4 out of the £22 due, saying he would on these conditions, give him his discharge, and apply for him to be released from jail. Prisoner declined the offer.

The Magistrate ordered that the defendant be sent on board.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—Frank Lewis, a Spaniard, seaman of the ship *Marseilles* was charged with an assault and attempting to stab the chief mate of that vessel.

From the evidence of the chief officer of the *Marseilles*, it appeared that he saw the prisoner at about 20 minutes to three o'clock, on Saturday last, when he let the forehatch fall from the upper deck into the "tween decks." Witness told him to take care not to break it, when the prisoner became very insolent. Upon being told to take a cover to the gangway, he drew his knife which he held in his right hand, and saying at the same time, "I will take the law into my own hands" and went on grumbling, and then seized his knife the second time, upon which prosecutor caught hold of a bucket to protect himself, which fell from his hand as he threw the contents in prisoner's face to arrest his progress towards him. Then he called out "murder" and he was given into custody. The sailmaker and carpenter corroborated the prosecutor's statement, and said that it appeared the prisoner would have struck the mate, but for his defending himself.

The prisoner was sentenced to twelve weeks imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—A Parsee named Dadabhoy Cooverjee, and three Parsee females by name, Deenbai, Mehrbai and Maneckbai, were placed at the bar, charged with assaulting one Ruttonbai woman.

Mr. Formusjee, appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix.

Prosecutrix stated,—I am a married woman. I know the defendants at the bar. About six days ago at about twelve o'clock noon, prisoner No. 1 came downstairs and commenced assaulting me with his fist and kicked me on my chest, and struck me with his fist on my head. Prisoner No. 4 seized me by the hair and knocked me down. No. 2 and 3 struck me with their fists on my head and on my sides. No. 1 came again and struck me with his hands. He also cut my sacred thread with a knife which he brought from the house; I was first assaulted in the house and then in the verandah downstairs.

Several witnesses were afterwards examined on both sides.

His Worship fined the defendants Nos. 1 and 3 in the sum of ten and three rupees each; and the other two prisoners were discharged.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Judgment.

59 Oomersey Welljee *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

For hearing.

66 Kessowjee Lalljee *vs.* William Loudon.

First Term.—Gocul Mohunjee and another *vs.* Dewjee Bhoolchund (late Supreme Court file.)

64 Vizpall Shamjee and anothers *vs.* Gocul Mohunjee and another.

76 Vullabhoy Lulloobhoy *vs.* Ruttonjee Nowrojee.

83 Byramjee Dorabjee *vs.* William Loudon.

91 Mooljee Cawnjee *vs.* Khooshall Dewchund and anothers.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 22nd June 1863.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matter and Causes for hearing this day.

William Howard, *Esq. vs.* Wiswanath Atmaram, Exception for Argument. Part heard.)

Eduljee Dadabhoy *vs.* Bhicoojee Mowe, for hearing.

Nanu Tarra Naiqueen and another *vs.* Khojah Allarakhia Soomar, for hearing.

Ruttonjee Maneckjee *vs.* Futtay Bebee and anothers, for hearing.

Hormusjee Bomonjee Kaka *vs.* Parvutteebaee, widow, and anothers, for hearing.

W. TAYLOR, Registrar,

24th June 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.—Rule 30 is cancelled and in lieu read, an appeal from or application to review any Judgment, Order or Decree made by any Division Court, or by any Judge or Judges of the High Court in the exercise of its Original Jurisdiction shall be preferred within ten days, after such Judgment Order or Decree shall have been pronounced exclusive of the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such Judgment, Decree or order unless such Division Court or Judge, shall within such period enlarge the time for making such appeal or application to review.

The 16th of June 1863.

(Signed) M. R. SAUSSE,
" JOSEPH ARNOULD.
" A. KINLOCH FORBES.
" RICHARD COTCH.
" A. H. WARDEN.
" H. P. ST. J. TUCKER.

(True Copy.)

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—24TH JUNE 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Henry Turner vs. *The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.*

This was an action to recover the sum of seventy-three rupees, being an amount of seventy rupees for loss of time in obtaining the balance of pay alleged to be due to him by the Company, and three rupees, deducted from his pay as a fine.

Mr. Crawford appeared on behalf of the Company.

Henry Turner the plaintiff deposed, that he was a guard on the North Eastern Division of the G. I. P. Railway. On the 20th of April last he had given notice to the Company of his intention to leave their service, that day month, and accordingly applied at the office of the Traffic Manager for his pay at the expiration of the aforesaid period of notice. This was on the 20th of May. The plaintiff said he had called every day afterwards until the 3rd of June before he got a settlement. Through this delay he had been prevented from fulfilling an engagement he had made to join the ship *Powerful*, and whereby he had lost the opportunity of leaving India, and might now have to remain here during the whole of the monsoons.

Mr. Crawford said that although the Company had accepted the plaintiff's resignation, yet it was not for him to have done as he had, in coming down to Bombay, without first giving over those articles properly which he had in his charge, and which belonged to the Company. The certificate he produced was signed by a guard only, and could not be received officially. It was therefore necessary to obtain this official acknowledgment and he was then paid his wages. Thereupon the plaintiff filed an action against the Company for thirteen days pay, being the period he was kept waiting for his pay. This action by his (Mr. Crawford's) advice was compromised by its payment in full, as it was thought scarcely worth while, on the part of the Company, to resist the claim. Notwithstanding this, however, the present demand is supplemented.

The Judge took considerable pains to convince the plaintiff that his action for damages would not lie, and said that it was his opinion that the Company had remunerated him, by paying him his claim for wages, after he had been discharged from their service. The fine also, His Honor said having been inflicted on the 2nd of March could not be recovered now, it should have been protested against at the time and recovered from the pay of the month, in which it was deducted.

The plaintiff who could not be persuaded that the judgment could be right, said that if he did not have the three rupees fine retrenched, he would, on his return to England, create such a storm with the Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company as would even at this distance engulph, the officials of the Company who had awarded it.

Plaintiff nonsuited.

POONA.

THERE has come to our knowlege a recent proceeding of the head of the education department, which call for some remark. On the retirement of Mr. Macdougal last year, Mr. Draper, who was previously professor of English literature, was requested to undertake instead the duties of professor of mathematics. He did not himself wish for the change, but consented to it; the Director at the same time suggsting to government to increase his pay to Rs. 500 month. This suited all parties tolerably well; for the Director, whose partiality for Oxford man is well known, was thus able to give the vacant place to a gentleman who hailed from his pet university—at a small cost of 75 rupees a month.

Meanwhile Mr. Howard went home; and when he returned the application for the increase of Professor Draper's pay still lay unanswered; for Mr. Shaw Stewart, who was not remarkably rapid in his movement, was then Secretary. His substitutes, Mr. Coke and Sir Alexander Grant during his absence, had both we believe joined in recommending it. All it be believed that Mr. Howard now—having attained his object—refuses to grant the addition he has previously agreed to recommend? Such however is the fact; and accordingly the Professor made an appation to government for it. This application Mr. Howard at first refused to forward; but afterwards—perhaps considering that Mr. Draper might otherwise forward it himself direct—he promised to do so, and we presume did; though with what comments we know not. At any rate the only reply was, that government approved the appointment of the professor of mathematics—saying not a word of the 75 rupees a month.

This is not treatment to which any garment officer ought to be subjected. It looks very much as if the Directors object was to goad the professor into resigning, that his place might be given to another person. Such a suspicion would perhaps be injurious to the head of any other public department; but after the discreditable trick by which Professor Macdougall is currently reported to have been induced into taking his pension, we fear Mr. Howard can have no right to complain that it injures him.

Mr. Draper has been fifteen years in the department and this alone would give him a claim to the very moderate increase of pay which he expects even if it had not been expressly recommended to government. He has been also remarkably successful as a teacher of mathematics; for we understand the pupils from he sent to the last examination at the university of Bombay, all passed. In addition to his official duties, Mr. Draper last year delivered a course of public and popular lectures on arithmetic. We further perceive from an advertisement in our columns that he is engaged on the preparation of a mathematical work likely to be extensively useful.

We are convinced that government is not insensible to the powerful and well-grounded outcry that exists in so many quarters against the management of this department.—*Observer, June* 23.

M A D R A S.

WE are glad to Observe that the Collector of Coimbatore has reported to the Revenue Board, that the late rains in his District have not in any way injured the Cotton crops. The first crop has been gathered, and the late rains have been so favorable, that the plants promise to yield a second crop.—*Times, Jun* 18

FUTURE OF THE MANGOE CROP IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(From the Mofussilite June 16*)*

WE regret extremely to state that the mangoe crop in this vast district have entirely failed. The trees which in ordinary seasons are so heavily laden with fruit that the branches can scarcely bear the burden, are this year completely bare. Many persons may say: "very well, we can do without mangoes, and have other luxuries to fall back upon." This is very true, for in every shop may be procured English bottled fruits of every description. But what about the poor, who for several months in the year do not look upon mangoes as a luxury, but as the chief staple of food? The mangoe is to Upper India what the bread-fruit is to the Aborigines of Africa, and what the potatoe is to the poor in Ireland. The failure of the mangoe crop, as far as the poor of these provinces are concerned, is a serious affair. We regret to learn from Delhi, and other districts, that they are not better of than the district of Meerut. A gentleman from Delhi, told us, some days ago, that a garden consisting of three hundred beegahs of land—a garden which formerly belonged to the king of Delhi—a garden densely stocked with mangoe trees, well-irrigated, will not produce this year more than a few maunds of fruit! The magnificent garden of the late Rao Goolab Sing, Bahadoor, of Lotcheesur—gardens not inferior to those of the richest natives in Upper India, are reported to us as equally unproductive, and that the mangoe trees throughout his large territory are this year completely barren. There would seem to have been an universal blight of this wholesome and nutritive food. We are quite prepared shortly to be visited by swarms of famishing people just as we were during the late famine; and this is a matter of which the Governmet should take some sort of cognizance; for on the failure of the mangoe crop the remorseless bunias will not fail to take advantage thereof, and increase the price of articles of food.

In addition to this calamity, we regret to say that other fruits and esculents are, in comparison with other seasons, sadly deficient. Millions of the poorer class of natives live upon nothing but fruit, either raw or cooked, whilst they are in season. We have another fact to record. The upper provinces of India, above Cawnpore, have long been famed for the quantity and the quality of their grapes. In the words of Byron, "the clustering grapes" (during the month of June) "in bacchanal profusion reel to earth." This year there are but few, and those of a very indifferent description. A garden in Meerut, whose trellices used to turn out one hundred and fifty maunds every season, will not *this* season produce more than two maunds at the utmost. And as far as grapes are concerned, Delhi and Agra are in similar circumstances. It is not, however, that the failure of the grape crop is of very great consequence; it is the failure of the mangoe crop which affords, as we have above stated, the means of sustenance to the poor.

The natives of Upper India, whilst they rejoice at a plentiful crop of mangoes, invariably predict that there will be severe sickness throughout the land, and they now predict that the present season will be a remarkably healthy one. We place no faith in any such predictions, but we would remark that it is singular coincidence, that up to the present time not even "the oldest inhabitant" of Meerut can remember so healthful a hot weather as the past. The military hospitals are almost tenantless, and the "Dead March in Saul" almost a dead letter. In the Central Prison at Meerut there are no less than 1,400 convicts. We have ascertained that the average number in hospital have not exceeded 14 or 16 per diem.

HINDU IDEAS OF ECLIPSES.

(From the Indian Empire, June 5.*)*

A in the morning of Tuesday last there was an eclipse of the moon, it may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to know what the mass of the ignorant population of India think of solar and lunar eclipses—those objects of wonder and terror to the superstitious of every age and clime. It is necessary, however, to premise that Hindu astronomers have as correct a notion of the cause of those celestial phenomena, and can calculate them with as much accuracy, as the astronomers of Europe. But the theory of eclipses, as it is propounded in the Puranas and other theological books of the Hindus is different from that given in books of Hindu astronomy. It is to the former theory that we now draw the attention of our readers. The Puranas state, that the cause of eclipses is the attempt made periodically by a monster of the name of Rahu to devour the two fraternal deities, the sun and moon. The hostility of Rahu towards the rulers of day and night is traced in the same writings of the period of the Churning of the Ocean, immediately after *Amrita*—the water of immortality, had been extracted from the vasty deep by the hand of the god Dhanwantari. The account of the transaction is thus given in the *Mahabharat*, as translated by Mr. Wilkins:—"And it so fell out that, whilst the Suras were quenching their thirst for immortality, Rahu, an Asura, assumed the form of a Sura, and began to drink also. And the water had but reached his throat, when the Sun and Moon, in friendship to the Suras, discovered the deceit, and instantly Narayana cut off his head, as he was drinking, with his splendid weapon, the *Chakra*. And the gigantic head of the Asura, emblem of a mountain's summit, being thus separated from his body by the *Chakra's* edge, bounded into the heavens with a dreadful cry, whilst his ponderous trunk fell cleaving the ground asunder, and shaking the whole earth unto its foundation with all its islands, rocks and forests. And from that time the head of Rahu resolved on eternal enmity, and continueth even unto this day at times to seize upon the Sun and Moon." In the attempt to swallow the heavenly luminaries, Rahu is assisted by his friend and associate Ketu. Hence the occurrence of eclipses. Hence pious Hindus, on the occasion of eclipses, repeat prayers, give gifts to Brahmans and to the poor, and engage in acts of worship, believing that their acts of devotion and charity will contribute to the liberation of the luminaries from the horrid jaws of Rahu. As the season of eclipses is deemed highly inauspicious, no Hindu eats or drinks any thing while the sun or the moon struggles with the dreaded monsters, and should the eclipse begin while a Hindu is engaged in breakfasting or dining, the work of mastication and of deglutition is immediately stopped; and after the eclipse is over the earthen pots and pans, in which the Hindu dresses his food, are thrown away, as being polluted by the inauspicious occurrence, and replaced by new ones.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, White Jamdanies, &c. &c.

Also 24 Coils of Best English Manilla Rope, of 7½, 7, 6½, 6, 5½, 5, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½ inches.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Silver Hunting Watch by "A. B. Savory and Son." Price Rs. 85, with Gold Curb Chain.

A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1½. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.

A few dozen Waiter and Coloured Gentlemen's Shirts.

A quantity best Stewart's English bottled Sherry.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Mull mulls, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Hitchin, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

6054 Slightly damaged Borneo Bags and Packets.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREWS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On account of Gunputrow Sadasewjee the Mortgagee.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all that piece of land with the Messuage, Tenements, and Dwelling Houses, standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the corner of Dadysett's Agiarce Lane, entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11, and assessed under Nos. 400, 30 and 132, bounded on the East by the property of Gunputrow Sadasewjee, West by the Girgaum Road, North by the Agiarce Lane, and South by the house of Wasodewjee, Luximonjee.

The above property will be sold in 3 lots as under

Lot 1 Land and property assessed under No. 400
" 2 do. do. " 30
" 3 do. do. " 132

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

SHERRY.

Lewis' fine English-bottled Crown Sherry, at Rs. 15 per. dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is FOR SALE, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton and Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of Carriage for Poona the approaching monsoon for its strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

A few fine Letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each. To close an account.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well fitted weapons:

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